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BLACK HILLS DAKOTA

1881

PUBLISHED BY THE

BOARD OF TRADE,

DEADWOOD, D. T.

Dup. 16
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DEADWOOD, D. T.

"Daily Pioneer," Book and Job Office.

Graff

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OFFICERS

OF THE

→ DEADWOOD BOARD OF TRADE ←

For the Year 1881.

D. McLAUGHLIN.....PRESIDENT.
FERDINAND JENSEN...FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT.
R. C. LAKE.....SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT.
E. C. BENT.....RECORDING SECRETARY.
SOL STAR.....CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.
WILLIAM SELBIE.....TREASURER.

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SETH BULLOCK, Chairman.

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N. C. HINES, Chairman.

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JACOB SHOUDY.....JAS. M. WOOD
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COMMITTEE ON STATISTICS.

JOHN GASTON, Chairman.

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MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.

ADAMS, JAMES.....	Grocer	JENSEN, F.....	Hardware
ADAMS, W. E.....	Grocer	KARCHER, CHAS.....	Boots and Shoes
ALLEN, J. W.....	Mine Owner	KFIMER, H. H.....	Painter
ANDERSON, JAS.....	Dairyman	KELLO, R. H.....	Surveyor
BAER, BEN.....	Wholesale Liquor	KEENAN, P. F.....	Tobacconist
BARNEY, C. E.....	Furniture Dealer	KING, JOS.....	Hotel Keeper
BENT, E. C.....	Druggist	LAKE, R. C.....	Hardware
BROWNING, JAS.....	Grocer	LAWRENSON, JOB.....	Ice Dealer
BUCHANAN, R. R.....	Doctor	MILLER, J. K. P.....	Grocer
BULLOCK, SETH.....	Hardware	MILLER, L. C.....	Insurance Agent
CARNEY, JAMES.....	Speculator	MOCHIEL, GEO.....	Hardware
CHASE, M. G.....	Banker	MUND, H. H.....	Banker
CHASE, I. H.....	Dry Goods	MUNDAY, H.....	Carpenter
CHANDLER, GEO. W.....	Toll Road	McMASTER, SAM.....	Mine Owner
CORNELL, J. D.....	Hotel Keeper	McKINNEY, A. M.....	Doctor
CURTIS, D. B.....	Saddler	McLAUGHLIN, D.....	Attorney
DEETKIN, J.....	Druggist	PRENTICE, V. E.....	Speculator
DUDLEY, E. G.....	Lumber Dealer	ROCKFELLOW, H. G.....	Bookseller
EDMONDS, J. F.....	Clothier	ROSEBROUGH, J.....	Hotel Keeper
FARGO, C.....	Grocer	SELBIE, W.....	Ag't N. W. S. & T. Co
FISHEL, MAX.....	Cigar Dealer	SHAW, A.....	Builder
FOX, A.....	Banker	SHOUDY, J.....	Cattle Dealer
FRANKLIN, H.....	Wholesale Liquor	STAR, SOL.....	Postmaster
GANDOLFO, JOE.....	Fruit Dealer	STEWART, A. S.....	U. S. Land Office
GARDNER, C. V.....	Speculator	TRACY, J. S.....	County Clerk
GASTON, J. A.....	Stock Broker	TREBER, JOHN.....	Wholesale Liquor
GALLUP, G. W.....	Grocer	VAN CISE, EDWIN.....	Attorney
GILLETTE, D. M.....	Jeweller	VINNEDGE, W.....	Boot and Shoe D'r
GILBERT, C. M.....	Druggist	WAGNER, C. H.....	Real Estate Owner
GRAVES, L. R.....	Furniture Dealer	WARNER, P.....	Proprietor Times
GRIMSHAW, R. E.....	Stock Owner	WERTHEIMER, M. J.....	Dry Goods
HAMILTON, F. W.....	Bookseller	WILLIAMS, J.....	Liquor Dealer
HERMAN, JOHN.....	Wholesale Liquor	WOOD, J. M.....	Saddler
HINES, N. C.....	Lumber Dealer	WOOLLEY, J. D.....	Toy and Bookstore
HOLZMAN, D.....	Clothing	WRINGROSE, JOHN.....	Grocer
HOOD, ROBERT.....	Lumber Dealer	ZIPP, FRANK.....	Boot and Shoe Dealer
JAQUEMIN, C. B.....	Jeweller		



THE BLACK HILLS.

The Black Hills of Dakota are situated in the territories of Dakota and Wyoming, between the north and south forks of the Cheyenne river, south of the 46th parallel. They cover a country one hundred miles long, with probably an average width of fifty miles, and give a region of about six thousand square miles of mineral-bearing rock and gravel.

The Hills rise from the plain like an island from the sea, and are encircled by the subsequent geological formation, beginning with the Potsdam sandstone, followed by lime, coal, etc., each in its regular order.

Professor Jenny says of the Black Hills: "Surrounded on every side by level or rolling plains, and separated from the main chain of the Rocky Mountains, the Black Hills have a geological system perfect and complete in itself, with the records beatifully preserved in the rocks, and each formation fully exposed, by uplift and erosion, to scientific investigation: Conceive a nucleus of upturned metamorphic rocks, mica-schists, slates and quartzites of Archaean time, surrounded by encircling belts of the subsequent geological formations, extending continuously around the Hills, arranged in the order of their deposition, with a general dip from the centre toward the level plains."

The Hills are covered with heavy forests of pine, cut by a thousand channels made by the rush of receding waters, numerous valleys, from a few rods to perhaps half a mile wide are found. Here are beautiful parks, terraced and carpeted with a wealth of grass and flora that would delight the most cultured taste. In no place on God's green earth is the flora more beautiful or a greater variety found.

Crystal streams, fed by numerous springs, course through these valleys, now whirling around sharp corners or rushing over rapids—rippling on to the foothills, the quiet murmuring suggestive of angel whisperings.

The parks to be found on every hand afford places for lovely homes. Rich grasses cover the hillsides and the valleys, and are found in the crevices of rocks and in the beds of deep canyons, making the Hills country one of the best for stock. Already vast herds of cattle may be found in the valleys encircling the Hills,

which feed and not only live but grow fat even in the winter on the wild but nutritious grasses. The ranchmen do not need to supply hay except to carry them through the seasons of deep snow, usually in March.

In the valleys of the Redwater, Belle Fourche, Bear Butte, False Bottom, Spearfish, Hay Creek, Rapid, Castle Creek and other streams, millions of acres of the choicest agricultural lands are found. These valleys in some instances are several miles wide. The water is pure, timber is abundant, and the soil is rich in all the elements that make farming successful.

Upwards of forty bushels of wheat to the acre was grown last year on sod, and fifty-five bushels on old ground. Not only corn, but sweet potatoes, are grown successfully, and the finest vegetables ever known. The vegetables grown in the Black Hills region are as much superior to those grown in the low lands of other countries as golden drip is superior to nigger heel molasses. Think of potatoes weighing three pounds each, cabbages weighing thirty pounds, turnips seventeen pounds, and other things in proportion. The wheat is bright and the oats weigh upwards of thirty-six pounds to the bushel.

The climate of the Hills is indeed lovely. Bright sunshine during most of the winter, followed by a few gloomy days in spring, and a climate as lovely as that of Italy succeeding, while autumn is still more charming.

The population of the Hills country is not less than 25,000. While much of it is engaged in trade and mining pursuits, there is the usual sprinkling of camp followers or mere lookers-on in the battle of life, but hundreds have settled in the valleys and are opening farms.

The Spearfish valley already suggests the idea of happy New England homes. Comfortable houses, surrounded by fruits and flowers, with the quiet schoolhouse and church spire, suggestive of morality and industry. What is true in this respect of the Spearfish will be true of every valley in the Hills within two years, and yet there is room for thousands more. The valleys susceptible to cultivation are in the aggregate hundreds of miles long, and run from a few rods to several miles wide, the Spearfish (in width), the Belle Fourche, Redwater and Rapid being the most extensive.

The Hills are rich in all the elements that make men prosperous and contented. There is that vim about the people of the Hills that makes things spin. Deadwood, almost entirely destroyed late in the autumn of 1879, had removed almost every trace of the fire by mid-winter. Within ninety days after the fire, long rows of brick blocks had taken the place of the wooden structures devoured by the flames. Society is well organized,

churches and schools have not been neglected, and a magnificent hospital is maintained under the auspices of the Sisters of Charity. Deadwood has three daily papers, two National banks, and its merchants carry very heavy stocks of staple and fancy merchandise.

CITY OF DEADWOOD.

The city of Deadwood derives its name from the gulch in which it is located, and the gulch received its name from the discovery party who came in from Iron creek in the fall of 1875. These pioneers came into the gulch via Poorman gulch, and the first thing that attracted their attention was the mountain sides and the valley between covered with an almost impenetrable mass of dead pine trees that had been killed by fire, and by wind had been precipitated to the ground. The name of the gulch and town originated in this way.

During the early months of 1876 there was a great influx of adventurers to this part of the Hills, and in March of that year, Elizabethtown, now a part of Deadwood, was laid out and named in honor of Elizabeth Card, the first white woman who came to this part of the Hills.

During the latter part of April, 1876, the claim owners in the gulch laid out Deadwood, and during the month of September following the miners and business men, for self-protection, effected an organization under the title of City of Deadwood. E. B. Farnum was elected mayor; Con. Stapleton, city marshal; Sol Star, Kellar Kurtz, Dr. Carter, Jim. McCauley, Joseph Miller and P. J. C. Whitehead, aldermen. Under this organization the morals of the camp were looked after, until the organization of Lawrence county in the spring of 1877, when, like the vigilance committee of San Francisco, they disbanded, and the officers of the city government, having done their work well, retired to civil life, and the county commissioners, judge of the district court and sheriff, looked after the evil doers.

To the east of the city, and but a short distance away, the celebrated White Rocks, like Guardian Angels, rear their heads above all surrounding objects. To visit Deadwood and not climb to the summit of this peak, is to go to Egypt and not visit the Pyramids. When once there, the immense distance the eye can reach, the distinctness with which objects far away appear, can scarcely be comprehended by our eastern friends. On a fair day,

from the top of these rocks, in looking toward the plains to the east, the first object that attracts the eye is Bear Butte, a sugar loaf shaped mountain, standing alone near the foothills, a conspicuous landmark and grim sentinel, guarding the gates to these gold mines. Although twenty miles away it appears but a short walk distant. The plains for a hundred miles, and perhaps more, can be seen distinctly until they fade away in the misty distance. Looking to the northwest, the Sundance mountains, where in years gone by the Indians are reported to have held their annual festival, are clearly visible seventy miles away. To the north the mountains, like waves in a troubled ocean, appear until lost in the blue distance.

In conclusion, we have this to say of Deadwood: It is to-day the metropolis of the Hills, and from the geographical position it occupies, and the different mining industries it is the centre of, it will always remain the metropolis. The capital is here. The court, the land office, which is no small factor in the assets of a town, is here. The theatres, the faro games, the Sunday schools, the driving park association, with the best track in the territory, the biggest hardware stores, dry goods stores, and in fact every other kind of legitimate business, the prettiest women, the bravest men, the laziest dogs, the meekest hackmen, the homeliest news paper reporters, and the toniest bartenders in the world are here. And with all these natural advantages, it cannot help succeeding.



UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

GIDEON C. MOODY, JUDGE.

JOHN B. RAYMOND, MARSHAL.

A. A. RAYMOND, DEPUTY MARSHAL.

FRANK WASHABAUGH, CLERK.

TOM HOOPER, FRANK ABBOTT,
STENOGRAPHERS.

TERRITORIAL DISTRICT COURT.—The same Judge, Clerk and Reporters.

DEADWOOD BAR.

BURNS, JOHN H.
CAULFIELD & CAREY.
CLAGETT & DIXON.
CHADWICK, W. L.
CHOTEAU & BOWMAN.
CORSON & THOMAS.
CRANSTON, JOHN.
FRANK, A. E.
FRAWLEY, HENRY.
GAFFY, LORIN E.
GRAHAM, N. J.
GRAHAM, F. C.
HARVEY & GANTT.
HAYDON & ALLEN.
HASTIE, A. W.
HOUGHTON, DICK.
KINGSLEY, WILLIAM C.
KOHN, EDWARD.
LIVERMAN, MOSES.

MARTIN, EBEN W.
MILLER & MCGINNIS.
MOODY, GIDEON C.
MULLALY, J. S.
McLAUGHLIN & STEELE.
MCGINNIS, JOHN.
OFFENBACHER, J. V.
PARKER, WILLIAM H.
POTTER, DANIEL T.
PLOWMAN, A. J.
ROMANS, S. P.
SCOFIELD, G. B.
SMALLEY, E. H.
TRACY & HAMILTON.
VAN CISE & WILSON.
WATSON, J. F.
WASHABAUGH, F. J.
WETMORE, E. A.
YOUNG, J. M.

COUNTY OFFICIALS.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS.

JOHN W. ALLEN, CHAIRMAN.

DANIEL THOMPSON,

CHPT. J. W. GARLAND.

JOHN P. BELDING, SHERIFF.

GEO. ATCHISON, DEPUTY SHERIFF.

WILLIAM BAIRD, TREASURER.

J. S. TRACY, CO. CLERK AND REGISTER

DAVID HUNTER, ASSESSOR.

OF DEEDS.

W. L. CHADWICK, JUDGE OF PROBATE.

DOLPH EDWARDS, SUPT. OF PUBLIC

P. G. AULT, SURVEYOR.

INSTRUCTION.

A. W. HASTIE, COUNTY ATTORNEY.

P. B. SMITH, CORNER.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The legislature of Dakota, at its last session, passed a law creating a board of education for the city of Deadwood, giving them the entire supervision of schools, with power to levy taxes and manage the schools as in their wisdom seemed best. The board, as appointed by the act, have qualified, and have entered upon the duties of their offices, with a zeal that is characteristic of the men. The board consists of E. G. Dudley and John M. Gilman, of the First ward; R. C. Lake and Alvin Fox, of the Second ward; L. R. Graves and William Carey, of the Third ward, and Louis Reuben and Dolph Edwards, of the Fourth ward. Judge William Carey is president of the board and Dolph Edwards is secretary. In the hands of these gentlemen, the educational interests of the city of Deadwood will be safe.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

DANIEL McLAUGHLIN, MAYOR.

P. D. O'BRIEN, CITY CLERK.

H. H. MUND, CITY TREASURER.

R. P. KIMBALL, CITY MARSHAL.

H. C. ROTHLEITER, CITY ENGINEER.

A. J. PLOWMAN, CITY ATTORNEY.

GEORGE H. HALL, CITY JUSTICE.

W. L. DUNN, J. L. FERREL, POLICEMEN.

COUNCILMEN.

ROBERT E. GRIMSHAW, J. H. DAMON, First Ward.

JOHN HILDEBRAND, ALVIN FOX, Second Ward.

WILLIAM C. KINGSLEY, D. B. CURTIS, Third Ward.

A. J. PARSHALL, J. F. SUMMERS, Fourth Ward.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

DAKOTA COMMANDARY No. 1, K. T.—William Carey, E. C.; A. J. Parshall, Secretary.

ROYAL ARCH MASONS, DAKOTA CHAPTER, No. 3, R. A. M.—Sol Star, H. P.; A. J. Parshall, Secretary.

DEADWOOD LODGE No. 7, A. F. & A. M.—J. A. Harding, W. M.; A. J. Parshall, Secretary.

BLACK HILLS ENCAMPMENT No. 5, I. O. O. F.—A. L. Pichler, C. P.; Olaf Helwig, Scribe.

EUREKA LODGE No. 13, I. O. O. F.—Olaf Helwig, C. P.; T. Mollitor, Secretary.

MARCO BOZZARRIS LODGE No. 3, K. OF P.—A. C. Marshman, Chancellor Commander; H. P. Lorey, Keeper of Records and Seals.

KNIGHTS OF THE CROSS OF CYRUS.—W. H. Bonham, M. E. C.; L. B. Schoenfeld, E. Scribe.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF FORRESTER'S, COURT GRIFFITHS No. 2.—Samuel Cushman, C. K.; Albert S. Johnson, Secretary.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE.

This important institution was opened in Deadwood for business July 2, 1877, and is now presided over by A. S. Stewart, register, and E. P. Champlin, receiver. The following table will show the number of acres of land that have been located in each of the valleys that are tributary to Deadwood, and the number of acres in each that is subject to location:

Valleys,	Acres located,	Acres subject to location.
Redwater.....	22,000	10,000
Spearfish.....	30,000	18,000
Falsebottom.....	36,000	11,000
Whitewood.....	29,000	53,000
Spring Creek.....	21,000	18,000
Bear Butte.....	37,000	60,000
Alkali.....	15,000	100,000
Belle Fourche.....	74,000	400,000
Other streams.....	26,000	
Total.....	284,000	670,000

TELEPHONE.

No city of the size of Deadwood in the United States can boast of so perfect a telephonic system as we are enjoying.

In October, 1880, the first move was made with A. S. Livingston, manager. Since that time there have been some changes, but all the time the system has become more popular with our people, and to-day, under the management of Livingston and the Baird Bros., we have forty miles of wire connecting us with all the towns of the upper camps. The central office has a switch board, with one hundred connections, that will soon be increased to one hundred and fifty. In addition to this, the company are now erecting the poles, and as soon as the wire can be brought in, a line will be established to Spearfish, a distance of thirteen miles.

FIRE DEPARTMENT AND WATERWORKS.

The city has three fire organizations—two hose companies with one thousand feet of hose each, and a hook and ladder company. The members are all alive and wide awake and have no superiors in any city. Each company has a large, comfortable house, for

themselves and their apparatus, and are always prompt to respond to any alarm that may be made. We are proud of our fire department for many reasons. It is composed of the brains, muscle, enterprise and industry of our city. A generous rivalry exists among the members of the various companies, free from personal envy and party malice. Each company strives by all honorable methods to make their organization the best and most efficient. Actuated by such motives, directed by men of tried experience and ready resources, we say with pride and truth that our fire department is as good as the very best in any city in the land, and although not obtrusive, we modestly challenge comparison.

The Homestake waterworks, which supply the city with water, have no superior in any city in the United States with a population of 30,000 inhabitants. The water is conveyed from Lead City in a covered flume that is put down below the frost line. The supply tanks, three in number, with a capacity of 250,000 gallons each, are located on the mountain side west of the city, at an elevation of two hundred and twenty-five feet above Main street. In case of a fire, thirty additional miners' inches of water can be turned on at Lead City that would reach the tanks in thirty minutes, long before the supply always kept in them could be exhausted by all of the hose that could be brought into requisition. This supply of water is virtually inexhaustible, and the hydrants are so distributed that a fire in any part of the city would be in reach of the water mains.

CHURCHES.

Deadwood has three good church buildings, Episcopal, Congregational and Catholic, and the Methodist society is making preparations to build this season.

SCHOOLS.

The city has a graded school that is economically and judiciously managed, with facilities for the accommodation of all. One \$10,000 schoolhouse, two \$5,000 school houses and eleven smaller ones are under contract to be built in Lawrence county this summer.

NEWSPAPERS.

Deadwood has three daily and two weekly newspapers. The Telegram, a daily, is an evening paper. The Pioneer and Times are published in the morning. All have power presses and are thoroughly equipped.

The Pioneer was started as a weekly, in 1876, and the next season came out as a daily.

The Times was the first daily, and has been issued since April 7, 1877.

Neither of the papers published at the time of the fire missed an issue, although nearly their entire material was destroyed.

STAGE AND EXPRESS COMPANIES.

Deadwood has two first-class stage and express lines that connect us with the railroads, running both ways daily.

The Sidney line, owned by Gilmer & Salisbury, was established in 1876, and runs from here in a southerly direction to Sidney, on the Union Pacific railroad, a distance of about three hundred miles. For persons desiring to go to Colorado, California or the southern states, this is the most direct route. Every two weeks, an iron-clad treasure coach, accompanied by six armed and trusty messengers, goes over the road, carrying out the semi-monthly clean-up of bullion from our mines.

The new and short line to the east, however, is over the Northwestern Express, Stage and Transportation company's line to Pierre, on the Missouri river, a distance of one hundred and ninety miles, where they make close connections with the Chicago and Northwestern railroad for Chicago and the east. The time between Deadwood and Chicago by this route is three days, and between Deadwood and Pierre thirty-three hours. It is one of the best equipped routes in the west, large and commodious stations, with every facility for the comfort and convenience of passengers having been erected on the route at intervals of from twelve to fourteen miles. The company is prepared with stock and coaches to run a double daily when occasion may require it. A messenger goes over the road with each coach, whose duty it is to look after the comfort and safety of the passengers. The Northwestern

railroad runs a through train from Pierre to Chicago with Pullman sleeping cars attached, and there is nothing now to deter the most timid or fastidious capitalist from visiting the Hills. He can leave New York and ride to Pierre in a Pullman sleeping car, enjoy the breezy stage ride over the green, rolling prairie, spend a whole week inspecting the largest gold mines and biggest mills in the world, and get home again all in sixteen days.

CLIMATE.

There is probably no country in the United States of the same latitude east of the Rocky Mountains that can in any manner compare with the Black Hills. During the first winter here, there were but a few weeks that miners did not work their sluices successfully on the open ground. The fall and winter of 1879 was so open and pleasant that brick laying was carried on nearly all winter. The past winter has been an unusually severe one, more snow falling, and over a greater extent of territory than was ever known before by the oldest living Sioux Indians, attended with unusually cold weather. Yet with all this, there has been a lower per cent of loss of cattle on the ranges of the Hills country than in any other section of the Union.

The loss on cattle that were driven in here in 1879 will not exceed five per cent. In several herds that we have heard of there has been no loss whatever.

Cattle that were driven in here in 1880, and that had not become acclimated, and oxen worked down poor, fared worse, and the loss amongst these may reach fifteen per cent.

The weather in the Hills is no indication of what it is in the valleys. On the morning of the 8th of January last, the mercury in Deadwood indicated 17 degs. below zero. On that day farmers in the Redwater and Belle Fourche valleys were plowing, and at this time, May 1, the grain in the valleys has all been sown.

The country is well watered and timbered, and has an abundance of magnificent building stone.

There is probably more gypsum in the Hills than in all the states combined. There are whole mountains of it, extending from the south to the northern end of the Hills.

Bituminous coal of a superior quality is found in abundance within thirty-five miles of Deadwood, at Hay creek, the Morris and Brewer claim having a six-foot vein exposed. Other claims adjoining are being opened up and promise to prove bonanzas for their owners. A railroad to the coal banks will be built probably this season.

In the vicinity of Jenny's stockade, oil and salt springs have been found, the latter supplying us for some time with salt.

BUSINESS.

We propose to show in this article, as near as possible, the amount of business transacted in Deadwood during the year 1880. Our figures were obtained from the books of the different firms interviewed, and we believe are correct.

All of the flour, or nearly all, that is now being used in the gulch, which comprises the towns of Deadwood, Central, Terraville and Lead, is manufactured by Warner & Wolzmut at their mills at Spearfish. The flour is made from wheat grown in the valleys, and compares favorably with the best brands imported from the states. This flouring mill is emphatically a Deadwood enterprise, the owners being residents of this city. It is a water mill, with all the latest improved machinery, with a capacity of from 12,000 to 15,000 pounds daily.

The several drug firms paid out for freight during the year 1880, \$11,054.96, and their gross sales for the year amounted to \$94,039.42.

The saddle and harness dealers paid for freight \$1,700, and their sales for the year footed up to \$24,000.

Dealers in ready made clothing and gents' furnishing goods paid for freight \$11,994.16, and their sales for the year aggregated \$229,900.

Dealers in books and stationery paid \$1,500 freight, and their sales were \$25,000.

Dealers in tobacco and cigars, smokers' goods, guns and ammunition, paid \$25,000 for freights, and their sales amounted to \$87,500.

Furniture dealers paid out for freight \$10,000, and their sales were \$100,000.

Dealers in dry goods and fancy articles paid freight to the amount of \$15,000, and their sales aggregated \$225,000.

Hardware, stove and iron dealers paid in freights \$89,000, and their sales for the year foot up \$512,000.

Wholesale liquor merchants, who also deal extensively in cigars, paid out for freight \$64,314.86, and the aggregate of their yearly sales foot up \$331,258.45.

Boot and shoe dealers and manufacturers paid \$5,100 in freight, and their sales amounted to \$100,000.

Grocers and provision dealers head the list, there being more of

them in trade than in any other line, more capital invested, heavier freights, and smaller margins on sales. This class of traders paid in freight \$160,303.51, and their sales foot up \$815,282.12.

Blacksmiths and wagon repairers did a business during the year amounting to \$50,000.

Our meat markets did a business amounting to \$140,000.

The aggregate sales of the jewelers on imported and manufactured articles exceeds \$20,000.

The sales of powder, black and giant, fuse and caps, for mining purposes alone, was about \$100,000.

The photographer's trade during the year exceeded \$5,000.

In the livery business we can give no figures of the amount of their business, but we can give some idea of the extent by giving the capital invested, etc. There were 103 horses in the business, and the capital invested in animals, saddles, vehicles and appurtenances, amounts to \$37,500.

Deadwood has two National banks, the Merchants and the First National, and during the year we find that their average daily deposits was \$400,000, and the amount of exchange sold during the year was \$6,000,000.

During the year the postoffice did the following business :

Domestic money orders issued.....	\$114,177 81
Canadian money orders received.....	3,511 75
British money orders received.....	11,350 44
German money orders received.....	1,553 35
French money orders received.....	10 00
Sweden money orders received.....	111 44

Total money order receipts.....	\$165,065 62
Domestic and international money orders paid.....	40,906 60
Stamps, envelopes, etc., sold.....	8,131 30
Box rents.....	2,077 00
Salary, clerk hire, light, fuel and stationery.....	6,363 35

Registered packages received.....	3,982
Registered packages sent.....	2,436
Registered packages in transit.....	6,086
Total number handled.....	12,504
Lock pouches received.....	5,628
Canvas sacks received.....	1,914
Lock pouches dispatched.....	3,717
Canvas sacks dispatched.....	412
Total number.....	11,671
Number of letters sent to dead letter office.....	3,964
Whole number of packages of mail matter handled during the year.....	918,996

Deadwood has three assay offices, each of which is full of business and managed by gentlemen who thoroughly understand their business.

There are eight hotels, whose bills of fare and sleeping arrangements will compare favorably with those in the states.

Last year alone there were sold to farmers 822 stirring plows, 168 reapers and mowers, sixty-six grain drills, twenty-four broad-

cast sowers, thirty-five hand-seeders, two self-binders, forty cultivators, 230 harrows, 120 sulky rakes, 500 wagons, twenty-five buggies and ten stalk cutters.

There are fifteen sawmills, planing mills and sash and door factories, which do an immense amount of work during the year, and a contract has been made for building a first-class flouring mill, with a capacity of five run of burs, to be provided with all the latest improved machinery, and to be finished and ready for operation by the first of November next, and for which the board of trade has guaranteed a \$5,000 bonus fund.

There are on the range north and east of here 310,000 head of cattle, owned by people whose interests are identified with Deadwood and this number will be trebled this season by herds that will be driven in from Colorado, Texas and other points.

In the valleys adjacent and tributary to Deadwood, there will be 300,000 bushels of wheat raised this year, to say nothing of the corn, oats, barley, hay and vegetables that will be needed.

MINES TRIBUTARY TO DEADWOOD.

To the south and southwest of the city, and at a distance of less than three miles, lie what is known as the Homestake group of mines, that reach from Gold Run, at Lead City, to Deadwood gulch, at the upper end of Central City, with the Homestake proper at one end and the De Smet mine at the other. Two shafts are sunk on the Homestake claim, about 400 feet apart, on the course of the vein. The two-compartment vertical shaft reaches the 100-foot level at a depth of 148 feet from the surface, where by a drift it is connected with the incline shaft to the south. From this drift, situated in the hanging wall, cross-cuts have been driven at intervals to the west, and stopes opened on the golden Star ore body and the vein lying between. The vertical shaft is now down 250 feet. At this depth a drift has been run for nearly 200 feet through a large and continuous body of ore. A drift from this level will also be run to the incline for air. The formation will be regularly cross-cut, forming the 200-foot level. The incline shaft intersects the 100-foot level at a depth of 115 feet. A vertical shaft with three compartments is now being sunk to the 200-foot level, having attained a depth of over 175 feet. At the vertical shaft the hoisting engine has a working capacity of 1,000 tons of ore per day, and is at present raising through one compartment 500 tons. On the surface level the tramway has been extended into the Highland mine

and the Golden Star open cut. There has been no work of any extent done on the open cut since about June, 1879. Previous to that time all the ore crushed came from the open cut. Since February, 1880, ore has been hoisted through the vertical and incline shafts. Work is in progress stoping out on the 200-foot level preparatory to milling. The tramway has also been connected with the Giant and Old Abe, and a portion of the stamps at the Highland mill are crushing ore from this property. The Homestake properties from the southern end of the great mineral belt of the Black Hills, on which are located in order, to the north, the Highland, Golden Terra, Deadwood and Father De Smet mines, extend in an unbroken course one and one-half miles from Gold Run to Deadwood creek. This mineral belt consists of a broad strata of chloritic slate, traversed by several parallel lodes of gold-bearing quartz, and numerous dykes of yellow porphyry. The breadth of this belt is not yet determined, but the most valuable and largest ore bodies yet discovered are included in the Golden Star and Homestake locations, and run into the extensions north, as follows: the Highland, Golden Terra and Deadwood. The most important ore body in the Homestake is known as the Golden Star vein. An open cut on the tramway level has been worked on this ore body over 500 feet in length to the Highland line, with a width of from 100 to 150 feet, and a depth of 50 to 125 feet on the 100-foot level. The Golden Star vein is now exposed by the developments over 500 feet in length, with a width from 135 to 245 feet. The stope opposite the vertical shaft is timbered in square sets, 6 1-2 feet from centre to centre, nearly 40 sets of timbers extending across the stope from the hanging to the foot wall, and all the rock removed from between these walls going to the mills. The floor of this stope, over 300 feet in length, is of massive ore, and the vertical shaft passing through the hanging wall at this level is sunk 105 feet on the vein. To the east of the Golden Star ore body, and separated from it by a dyke of porphyry forty feet wide, is the Homestake vein, measuring thirty feet in width at the shaft, but further to the north exposed by cross-cuts sixty feet wide. The surface ore is colored by the red oxide of iron resulting from the oxidation of the sulphurets. A large proportion of the ore is soft and friable, breaking into small pieces after being shattered by blasting, and readily crushed in the mills. The gold contained in the ore is mostly coarse, and easily saved in the batteries. The ore is in the highest degree free milling, even that from the lower levels, with several per cent of iron pyrites, is readily amalgamated.

The company have in use at Lead City, on Homestake property proper, 320 stamps, crushing every month 28,800 tons of ore. The average gross yield of the ore to June, 1879, was \$9.69 per

ton. Since then it has been found of advantage to extract and mill all the rock between the walls of the veins. This has lowered the grade of the ore somewhat, but the gross amount milled has been increased in greater proportion, while the cost of mining has been correspondingly reduced. The yield of the ore from September, 1879, to February, 1880, raised from \$4.15 to \$6.60 per ton. Since that date it has been increased by the ore of higher grade extracted from the 100-foot level and the new workings, and now averages over \$7.95 per ton.

The introducing of automatic machinery has reduced the cost of milling the ore at least 75 cents per ton. Fire wood costs, delivered at the mills, \$4.75 per cord, or 28 cents to the ton of ore crushed. The cost of water for milling purposes is equivalent to 11 cents per ton of ore crushed. The average fineness of the bullion in the first year's working of ore from the open cuts on the surface, was 825 gold, 165 silver, and the value per ounce, \$17.25. At present the average fineness is 800 gold, 170 silver, and the value per ounce \$16.75, most of the ore coming from the 100-foot level.

The amount of ore mined and milled to June 1, 1879, was 52,470 tons. During the past twenty-three months, nearly 456,213 tons of ore have been crushed in the three mills, making the total amount of ore extracted and milled to date, about 508,683 tons. The quantity of ore extracted from the tramway level up to September 1, 1880, was 188,001 tons, and the amount actually in sight was estimated at that time at 140,000 tons. The amount of ore extracted from between the tramway and the 100-foot level up to that date is 90,282 tons, and the amount in sight computed at 304,540 tons. The gross value of ore in sight, estimated on the 1st of September, was \$2,984,050, or net yield after mining and milling, \$1,381,590. But since that date the developments have placed in sight double that amount of ore, as well as showing up a much better quality.

Prospecting drifts are being rapidly pushed ahead in the course of the ore body on the 100-foot level, and it is anticipated that the quantity of ore in sight in this part of the mine will soon be considerably increased. All indications on this level are favorable to a continuation of the Golden Star ore body in depth. The walls are still diverging, the dip of the hanging wall being 51 degs., while that of the foot wall is 60 to 65 degs. The floor of the stope is in good ore throughout, and the vertical shaft has penetrated the vein to the 200-foot level, the material passed through prospecting regularly. Drifts have been run from this stope to the north along the hanging wall for over 130 feet, and on the foot-wall for 80 feet in good ore. The south end of the stope, 135 feet wide, is all in ore an extent of over 435 feet along the

vein, while from the croppings at the end of the open cut to the 200-foot level, this ore body has been proved through a vertical depth of 300 feet. The exploration and opening of the 200-foot level will be completed before the end of the year 1881, and ready for a systematic extraction of 500 tons of ore per day. The mine is in good working condition, the ground well timbered, and no caves or movements of the hanging walls have taken place. The quantity of water encountered has been comparatively small, except on the 200-foot level, where for a time it caused some delay in the workings owing to the failure of the pumps to work properly. Very little trouble has been experienced from bad air in the mine. The stopes on the 100-foot level are now connected with the open cut, thus giving good ventilation through the mine from the floor of the 100-foot level to the open cut. Seven floors have been constructed. Ore shutes run from every floor, thus carrying the ore directly to the floor of the stope, from whence it is hoisted to the bins above.

The Homestake mine has been assessed \$200,000 up to date, and has paid in dividends \$99,000.

As before remarked, the Homestake mills are the largest in the world, and are worked more advantageously than any others. The ore is broken down in the mines, placed on cars, conveyed to the hoisting shaft, elevated by an ingenious automatic cage to the surface, deposited in large shutes, loaded into tramway cars, steamed away by a locomotive run on a steel track into the tops of the mills, and dumped into large grizzlies made of heavy iron bars, through which the particles of fine ore goes directly to the ore bins, while the remainder goes to the rock breakers and thence into the bins. The ore bins are on an incline, the shape of a roof at half pitch, having an opening at the back of each set of five stamps, the ore passing from the bin to the stamps by its own gravitation. The stamps strike a rubber buffer or bumper in such a manner as to perfectly regulate the feed. The ore is not touched from the time it is placed in the car in the mines until the final clean-up, and the arrangement is so perfect that four men on a shift take care of the ore crushed.

The following table shows the output of bullion from May, 1878, to September 1, 1880, in this one mine:

1878.

May.....	\$	8,681	57
June.....		10,794	36
July.....		39,531	31
August.....		38,532	44
September.....		42,910	02
October.....		51,659	95
November.....		51,475	43
December.....		49,018	59

1879.

January.....	\$ 51,347 66
February.....	56,091 83
March.....	60,177 51
April.....	52,241 77
May.....	53,466 82
June.....	51,060 41
July.....	52,478 02
August.....	54,056 93
September.....	69,694 08
October.....	88,191 51
November.....	88,228 30
December.....	81,294 10

1880.

January.....	78,569 65
February.....	84,645 57
March.....	90,113 74
April.....	104,185 15
May.....	118,402 50
June.....	123,413 03
July.....	128,562 91
August.....	144,908 39
Total.....	\$1,923,733 25

From September 1, 1880, to May 1, 1881, the output approximated \$2,200,000. Up to date the output has been over \$4,000,000. The company pays out at Lead City over \$75,000 every month, or in round numbers \$900,000 a year, for labor alone. The figures herein given are for the Homestake mine alone, and does not include the properties at Terraville and Central City. The Terraville mines are all of the same character as the Homestake, and will in time be just as prominent as producers.

The Highland mine, adjoining the Homestake on the north, and under the same management, has a 120-stamp mill that has been in operation for more than a year. It has paid so well that the stock is held closely by the few owners and is not for sale at any price. On the same vein, and further to the north, is the Deadwood-Terra, originally the Golden Terra. The two claims have been consolidated, and have two 80-stamp mills in operation. Since the consolidation \$250,000 have been paid in dividends to the stockholders. Previous to the consolidation the Terra had paid \$85,000, and the Deadwood \$275,000 in dividends.

At Lead City, the Homestake company have two 120-stamp and one 80-stamp mill, the Highland, Golden Star and Homestake. There are two hoisting works, one at the incline, the other at the vertical shaft, foundry and machine shops, assay office, superintendent's residence, offices, waterworks, and all the appurtenances for mining and milling on a gigantic scale. The water works are so arranged that in case of fire the mills could be flooded instantly.

The Homestake company have expended for mills, hoisting works and water facilities, since its organization, not less than \$1,000,000.

The Giant and Old Abe, adjoining the Homestake mines, have just completed the most extensive hoisting works in the Hills, or for that matter in the world.

Adjoining the Deadwood-Terra, on the north, is the De Smet group of mines.

One of the first quartz interests developed in the Hills was the Father De Smet. This mine is situated in Deadwood gulch, just above the rich placer claims which made the Black Hills so famous in 1876 and 1877. Those claims yielded upwards of \$2,000,000, and the deep gravel deposits of the lower gulch promise to yield as much more when hydraulic appliances are brought to bear upon them. Geologists admit that the placer gold of this gulch came from the great belt on which the Father De Smet is situated. By glacial action, or by the rush of receding water, the mineral bearing veins were broken down, the rocks crushed and the gold deposited in the gulch below.

During the life of the good old Father De Smet, a missionary among the Sioux for many years, he frequently remarked that the greatest gold fields on the face of the earth remained to be discovered, and to near and dear friends he said he dreaded the day when the whites should learn the true value of the Black Hills, for then would surely follow one of the bloodiest Indian wars on record. The Hills were guarded by the Indians as sacred ground, and no white man was allowed to press foot within their borders. They demanded this, and the government, for the sake of peace, respected their demands. The good old Father died, but his sayings were treasured in the hearts of his followers, and it came to pass that the wildest stories in relation to gold in the Black Hills obtained circulation through the western press, and formed the theme for conversation about every western camp fire. Mountains of gold were believed to exist in the Black Hills, and streams with beds studded with golden nuggets. Much in relation to the Hills that proved to be reliable was traced directly to Father De Smet, and most of the wild stories of the hidden wealth were attributed to him, and it seemed peculiarly appropriate that the first great mine to be developed in the Hills should be called the Father De Smet. This mine is 1,500 feet in length by 600 feet wide, and shows a mineral belt of 250 feet in width, in which there is an exceedingly rich body of ore ninety feet wide, which yielded for the month of December, 1880, an average of \$13 per ton, and the returns continue to prove equally satisfactory. Although selected lots of ore from this mine frequently yield as high as \$40 per ton, the mine cannot be said to average more than

\$7 to \$14 per ton. The surface ore yields from \$5 to \$8 per ton, the lower levels from \$10 to \$13, and in some instances even higher. The winter work is done entirely in the lower levels, while in the summer the surface rock from the open cuts is worked. Every pound of ore and earth from the grass roots to the lower levels is worked to a profit. The De Smet mine has paid \$310,000 in dividends.

This brings us to the Central City mines, among which are the Great Eastern, that is but in its incipency, and has paid \$15,000 in dividends, the Hidden Treasure, Fairview, Goldfinch, High Lode, Keno, High Lode Extension, Woolley Pecacho, Flora Belle, the Gustin, Chief of the Hills and Bessie, with two mills, a 20 and 30-stamper, running all the time, the Esmeralda, consisting of a group of four mines with a 60-stamp mill almost ready to drop her stamps, besides a host of others that are bullion producing.

To the east of Deadwood, and but a mile or two distant, are the Spruce gulch mines, which have as yet been but little heard of, although enough is known of them to establish as a fact that there are very large bodies of ore in them, that is what should be called high grade ore. On the Champion mine a 10-stamp mill was started up a year ago, and has been running almost continuously ever since, and since starting twenty additional stamps have been added to the mill, and it has all been paid for out of the earnings of the mine. When it is understood that the owners were all poor men, with no capital outside of pluck and faith in their locations, and no rich relations to back them up, they have done remarkably well.

About four miles from Deadwood, following the road as it winds about through the canyons, and only two miles from Lead City in a straight line, is Grizzly gulch, so named on account of its rough and rugged exterior. When the prospecting excitement was at its height, "Grizzly" was looked upon as one of the most promising camps in the New Eldorado. Rich pockets were found in the narrow stream through which the silver creek of Grizzly went leaping on, while on the hillsides not a panful of earth could be gathered but contained more or less of the rich metal for which we are all striving. Experience, dearly bought, finally convinced the prospector that, while there were mines there, equal in richness to the Homestake, it would require capital to open them up. So Grizzly gulch, with its untold wealth, has lain idle until within a short time when two Wisconsin companies started to develop the American Eagle, Wisconsin and other mines. These mines are not so fully opened as we deem it necessary in the Hills to open mines before putting up large mills, with costly machinery, but every indication points to a speedy development of a mining property that will be an enduring and a lasting fortune to the

owners. No claim is made to high grade ore, but to something permanent, solid and substantial, just as the nations that pay the lowest rate of interest on their consols or bonds are the most to be relied upon. If there is such a thing as an extension of a gold bearing vein, then the mines in Grizzly gulch must be on a par with those of the famous Homestake belt, for they are in a direct line as the leads run at the Homestake, with that famous gold-producing section. It may take a little more money to develop Grizzly gulch than it did the Homestake mines, where nature for centuries did the work of washing off the cap, but in the end the result will be the same. It is simply impossible that it should be otherwise.

It is an easy matter for men familiar with mining countries to understand the peculiar phraseology of mining camps; but it is extremely difficult to make a man unacquainted with mines to understand these terms. It seems that everybody unacquainted with the facts imagines that in a gold-producing country, it is all gold. This, unfortunately, is not the case. If it was, there would be gold enough in the Hills alone to bring that precious metal down lower than greenbacks were at the darkest period of the rebellion. These remarks are made to preface a description of what is known as the Silver Creek camp, which is located about eighteen miles from the Homestake mines. These are taken as a starting point because the outside world is familiar with them. Here we find a belt nearly three miles long and from a mile to a mile and a half wide, from which not a panful of dirt can be taken that will not produce more or less gold. As in other sections this belt has been located by poor men, who have expended their means in developing, but until last winter failed to strike the heart of the treasure. It would read almost like a romance to merely detail facts that can be substantiated, and which would occupy too much space. So all that will be necessary to state is the fact that ore of a grade surpassing anything ever yet found has been struck in the Minnesota—ore that will mill \$40 a ton. On this same belt are other locations, which, with the same development, will prove equally rich, such as the Charter Oak, Florence, Cora Ella, Rising Star, Driftwood, Ludlow Fraction and others. These mines are located not more than three miles from the Big Rapid, where an abundance of water power can be obtained to work them at the very lowest possible cost by building a tramway which would be all down grade.

Almost due west from Deadwood, and nearly thirty miles away, is Bear gulch, which is one of the most famous placer camps in the Hills. Here the coarsest gold yet found is taken out. Nuggets weighing \$132, and many of less value, have been taken out of this gulch. It is a very extensive placer camp, and embraces Nigger,

Mallory and Potato gulches, under the general term of Bear gulch. Lack of water has been the great drawback to the development of this camp. But that will be soon remedied, as at a small expense water for all purposes can be brought to the gulch.

In Strawberry gulch there are the Keystone, Oro Fino, Sunday, Union Hill, Dakota Maid, Anchor, Boss Tweed, Hoodoo, Live Oak, Vanderbilt, Winnebago, Montenegro, Rattlesnake Jack, Pennsylvania and others, that have mountains of low grade ore, which will pay a handsome profit for mining and milling. The Mary Emily shows up a large body of high grade silver ore, and many others from their location must be equally as good, and all that is needed is capital to erect mills to make them veritable bonanzas.

From Strawberry gulch, as you pass down the stream in an easterly direction, you come to Galena, in the Bear Butte district, the celebrated silver camp of the Black Hills. The chief attraction of Galena is the Florence mine and mill, an institution that has been erected regardless of expense, but with the single idea in view of having as good a mill as could be made in any country in the world, and they have it, but through dissensions in the company, and it may be a desire to freeze out small stock owners, after a successful run of months the mill was suddenly shut down, and since then has been silent as the grave. Twenty-five thousand dollars in silver was taken out while the mill was running, and the quality was finer than coin silver, some of the bricks going 996 fine.

It is known positively that the Galena district is rich in silver, and every mine that has been developed to any considerable extent shows up well. Of these mines we will name a few: Florence, Escondido, Yellow Jacket, El Refugio, Sitting Bull, General Merrit Nos. 1 and 2, Washington Consolidated and Clermont.

The industries of the Hills do not depend upon the production of gold and silver. The mica mines, near Custer, will one day yield an immense revenue. One mine is hardly yet opened up, but it has already developed from a four-foot vein to twenty-one feet. The quality is superior to anything yet found in this country. Already the company are shipping monthly 2,500 pounds to Cleveland, Ohio.

In the states there are to-day hundreds of thousands of dollars that are seeking investment, and the owners are only too glad of a chance to invest where there is a certainty of getting from four to six per cent per annum interest. To such people we can in truth say, come to the Hills, invest your money in our gold and silver mines, build mills and reduce the ore, and with prudent management you can do better than you ever dreamed of doing. There are mines here that can be bought cheaply that

have millions of tons of ore that will pay a dollar a ton profit over and above the net cost of mining and milling, and when it is known that a 60-stamp mill will crush, at the lowest rate 150 tons per day, it can readily be seen that it is a better investment by all odds than government bonds or railroad stocks.



LECTURE DELIVERED

— BY —

EDWIN VAN CISE,

— ON THE —

Resources of the Black Hills.

Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen of the Board of Trade, Ladies and Gentlemen :

It is, perhaps, as well understood without my saying it, that I deeply appreciate the compliment paid me by the Board of Trade in the invitation to deliver this address. I venture to add, what might not be understood if I did not say it, that had I been conscious of the labor and responsibility I was assuming, I should have felt myself tempted to accept the compliment but decline the invitation. Upon the same theory, I presume—if the ladies will allow me this illustration, which I beg to assure them can not possibly refer to one of those present this evening—the ambitious maiden accepts the compliment of sundry kind attentions paid her by devoted youths, but declines their serious offers, in the hope of a richer future; and the politician whose career keeps budding but is tardy bursting into bloom, procures the announcement to be made in his local organ that he has been offered such and such an office, or been named for this or that important place—in the hope that public attention thus called to his eminent qualifications, a commission might follow. But fidelity to history compels me to declare that the maiden thus “coy and hard to please,” has passed into that uncertain realm where worshipping

swains rarely enter, and that the politician resigning before he was asked, whether he live in Massachusetts or Illinois, drifts into the "sere and yellow leaf," known only for his organ's faithful mention, and his failure to win the people's recognition. My illustration has been made sufficiently explicit, and I leave you to make the application, and see the selfish second thought that induced my acceptance of the distinguished honor paid me and my appearance before you on this occasion.

The chairman of the executive committee, in proffering the invitation, was kind enough to suggest that possibly something might be said to stir the energies of Deadwood's citizens or arouse new interest in our behalf among the people of the great world outside. The latter achievement I am sure has been accomplished and is constantly being accomplished by our enterprising newspaper men, with their untiring reporters, gathering with great pains the details of our progress, and daily printing columns of history and statistics that circulate in almost every country in the world. The other work outlined for me, the stirring of the energy of Deadwood's citizens, I think far more effectively done than any words of mine can do it, by the organization, work and influence of this board itself. In my judgment, the movement resulting in this organization was one of the most thoughtful and considerate for our city and section's interest that has been suggested or inaugurated. I dare not predict what may or may not be done by it, because much will depend upon its management; but the bringing together of our business men, organizing them, acquainting them with each other, reducing the natural jealousies of rival and conflicting business interests, by creating and cultivating interest in measures of importance to all of us, this must result in great good to all who participate, and in great good to our whole community. The high character of the gentlemen composing this board, the public spirit they have on many occasions displayed, and the interest they naturally feel in this region, where they have cast their lot, and where in the local vernacular they expect to make their "stake"—are sufficient guaranty that the management will be continued in good hands, and in its future history its original purpose and the aims of its founders be faithfully subserved.

With the history of the discovery of the Black Hills—the expeditions of Generals Custer and Crook—all who read are familiar. You have heard the traditions, too, of Father De Smet, the Indian missionary, of early trappers and traders here, of pioneer miners whose relics are declared to exist in lonesome gulches and appear occasionally in some excavations that disclose a buried sluice box, an axe, or some other familiar implement. Of these traditions I will not pass, further than to say that some of them are doubtless

true, and should be treasured as part of our history. Others are shadowy as the stories about Wallace, Tell, Joan of Arc, and Capt. John Smith, and have less the appearance of history than the fanciful romancing of some active newspaper man, "drawing on his memory for wit and his imagination for facts." But there are a few real incidents that should be preserved in our history, events of vivid interest in connection with our early settlement; the first expeditions to the Hills and their adventures; the camp at Jenny's stockade; its capture by the soldiers; Fred. Evans' train returning to the Missouri river under military escort; the burning of the wagons and freight as a punishment for the insubordination of Evans; the early settlement of Custer City, its provisional government, with Tom. Hooper as police judge, enforcing law and maintaining order—the Indian reservation question not allowed to defeat the jurisdiction; the founding of Deadwood, with Judge Farnham as chief magistrate of unlimited jurisdiction; Rockfellow riding pony express to Sidney and return; General Dawson collecting internal revenue from saloons improvised in a wagon box at the roadside; the duels and shooting scrapes; the vigilantes organized but never called into service; the first court at Sheridan and at Deadwood. These and many other incidents that will be even more interesting to a future generation than to this, ought to be preserved in tangible form and treasured in our local archives. The conflicts with the savages, too, the bloody massacres at Red Canyon, the assaults on immigrant parties, the gallant and successful defense made by citizens of Custer, Rapid, Crook and Spearfish, against the attacks of marauding bands, the death of the first preacher at their hands, in 1876—all these are parts of the same picture. And strongly sketched they appear, in colors yet fresh on the canvas of memory. What a mingling of lights and shadows! There are the dark and sombre scenes, the black hues of gloom and night and sadness—lives morbid with many failures and repeated disappointments, exiled from older settlements, closing here in crime; others, too, much harder to comprehend, youth and beauty and innocence, full of hope and ardor, seeking the wilderness wonderland of the west with cherished anticipations of bringing it to bloom in beauty surpassing the dear childhood home, but suddenly stricken down by the treacherous savage or smitten by fell disease, and the dream of a new home broken, the bright story of a life interrupted, to be continued—over there. There are bright, strong tints in that picture, too, that glow like the rich colors of our American Cropsey, or the gorgeous hues of a Flemish Rubens—of young men coming in the pride of youth to study the problem of destiny here, brave men, carrying their fate in their hands, aware that the best things in this world cost the most

that the path to success is not strewn with flowers—of their struggles, privations, trials, victories—and that these men, unknown to fame and to themselves unknown, until their characters were tempered and tested in the terrible schools of experience, are now the bone and sinew of the country, the hope and pride of the Black Hills.

“What constitutes a state?
 Not high raised battlement and labored mound,
 Thick wall and moated gate;
 Not cities prond with spires and turrets crowned:
 Not bays and broad armed ports,
 Where, laughing at the storm, rich navies ride;
 Not starred and spangled courts,
 Where low-browed baseness wafts perfume to pride;
 But men, high-minded men,
 With powers as far above dull brutes imbued,
 In forest, brake or den,
 As these excel cold rocks and brambles rude.
 Men who their duties know,
 But know their rights, and knowing dare maintain,
 Prevent the long aimed blow,
 And crush the tyrant, while they rend the chain:
 These constitute a state,
 And sovereign law, that state's collected will,
 O'er thrones and globes elate,
 Sits empress, crowning good, repressing ill.”

It was such men, the pioneers in settling this section, made of the same stern material as our Puritan ancestors, that upheld law and order and made us remarkable as the most quiet mining camp ever opened in America; it was these, that, while many of them members of the vigilantes, yet held the society in check until the courts could be organized to punish crime in accordance with law. I have spoken of their place in the picture that groups the leading incidents of our early history. There is one thrilling scene, too, in which I see them prominent figures. Over that scene shadows gather thickly, and the sky lowers cloudy and dark. There are flashes of light and heat, and a great blaze, but not of glory, that dies in darkness and ashes—and through the terrible ordeal those heroic men pass, crippled, but still strong. I see them in the early morning, looking down on the ruins of their stores, their offices, their homes, on Deadwood in ashes. I hear them count their losses, and listen to the lamentations of their neighbors. The day breaks rudely on our valley's nakedness, the sun shines pitilessly on our sorrow and shame. But these men rise from the scene, and boldly face the sunshine, with courage in their hearts and lofty purpose written on their brows. Ere noon, wagons are busy hauling away the smoking debris and bringing

loads of lumber, the merry sound of hammer and saw is heard on every hand, and Deadwood is springing to life again. I hear the cliek, cliek, of the telegraphic instrument as these men send cheerful messages to the states: "Deadwood in ashes, but we begin rebuilding to-day. Send us new goods at once." I hear of the generous offers from cities once smitten as we were: "Shall we send you help?" And the proud answer of our people: "We are thankful for sympathy, but need no help. We will help ourselves!" So, out of that fire, like gold from the refiner's crucible, came our heroes, tried and tempered by the experience, and conscious for the first time of their strength. And so I say—of all the pictures in the gallery of our past that glows most vividly in memory. And I congratulate you, gentlemen, the business men of Deadwood, the active participants in that stirring scene, on the heroic part you bore, the courage with which you rallied in the field, snatched victory from the jaws of defeat, and putting all your energy into the work, rebuilt and restored the city which is our boast, our pride, our hope to-night. I cannot wish for you a better fate, I cannot bespeak for you a more fitting monument than that here amid the scenes of your active conflicts, trials and triumphs, in the community you helped to found, you may be permitted to pass your days, and seeing the society and state of which you laid the corner-stone rise grandly toward the realization of its predestined rank and influence, you may be crowned with the honors richly your due, and the satisfaction, a treasure far more precious to the philanthropic heart, of duty done and a life lived well.

What is there in this isolated region of rocks and ravines to justify such toil and sacrifice? Why have men come from pleasant homes in the states—aye, and fair women, too, from gay circles which they enlivened and adorned—to contribute, perhaps, like the coral insect to its jeweled reef, their very lives to the splendid new civilization slowly building here? Ah, there was incentive! The stories of gold had reached the ears of the restless and ambitious. The souls tormented with the perplexing problem of daily bread, and anxious to get on faster in the world, had heard of the precious metals hoarded in these lonesome ravines and deposited among these mighty rocks. Poor, selfish human nature, bowed to the god we all worship and came to find his throne—

"Gold! gold! gold! gold!

Bright and yellow, hard and cold,

Molten, graven, hammered and rolled,

Heavy to get and hard to hold:

Hoarded, bartered, bought and sold,

Stolen, borrowed, squandered, doled;

Spurned by the young, but hugged by the old

To the very verge of the church-yard mould."

The love of venture and the hope of gain—the old debated problem among the school boys, enjoyment of possession and pursuit—started the tide of emigration. We followed the vanguard of prospectors to the new paradise, where, after all, fortunes are to be made only by toil. I do not intend to speak lightly of the prospector. Rather would I pay him tribute. He is a Columbus in civilization, tracking the wilderness as he did the sea to discover a new world. He finds and tells the public; others come in and possess the land. They who bought the Comstock mines and manipulated their stocks have grown rich and gained seats in the senate chamber, while the discoverer died poor, alone and friendless. Yet such lives have not been a failure, seeing their results, and reflecting that history is impartial. And who knows but in that land where every deed and thought is weighed, and all that each has striven to do considered, a tardy recognition may not come to the patient prospector, and his be rich dividends without assessment through an unending term?

The love of venture and the hope of gain, then, shall we say brought us here? We have made no mistake in coming. Opportunity presents itself on every hand and no one need be idle. Ours is a region of vast and varied resources, of infinite possibilities. Behold the discoveries already made!—the resources already developed. Gold mines such as the world never saw before, with great bodies of ore, capable of supplying thousands of stamps for years to come; silver ores that pay for shipment to Omaha; copper, lead, iron, mica, plumbago, gypsum, limestone, fire-clay, salt, petroleum, mineral springs—all found here. We have great miles of forest, pine trees, with sprinkling of oak, birch and other varieties; rich coal beds that will furnish fuel for centuries after wood grows scarce; a soil and climate in which wheat, oats, rye, barley and potatoes flourish, and apples, grapes and small fruits will yield abundantly, and where grasses grow in luxuriance and cure in the stalk, affording pasturage unequaled for the herds of stock that roam the plains. I am not coloring the picture. I know our ores are low grade, that developments and experiments outside of the "belt" have not thus far proven profitable. But as I shall have occasion to remark more in detail before I conclude, developments on the "belt" have been profitable, and there are intelligent miners who believe that all the pay ore of the Hills does not lie in that highly favored region.

I have just named the leading resources of the country—may I weary you now with a few statistics while I enter more into detail? The mining of 1877 was largely placer, only a few mills getting into operation. The yield of that year is estimated to have been about \$2,000,000. In 1878 and 1879 more gold was obtained from mill process and less from placer mining, and the

yield is placed at from \$2,500,000 to \$3,000,000 for each of those years. In 1880, as Mr. Powers calculates it, from computation based on reports of shipments obtained by him from the banks and express companies, the yield was nearly \$5,000,000. He estimates that this year it will exceed \$7,000,000. This estimate depends almost entirely upon the work of the mills, as the returns from placer mining are now quite small. Our actually tested mines, as to whose value no lingering doubt remains in the mind of any one, are found on the "belt," a strip of country about half a mile wide, extending from Deadwood gulch southerly to the north fork of Gold Run, a distance of less than two miles. Here are situated the famous Homestake group of mines, known now throughout the mining world as the largest body of free milling gold ore ever discovered. The most valuable properties are the Homestake, the Golden Star, the Homestake No. 2, the Golden Terra, the Deadwood and the Father De Smet. These are owned by different corporations, but substantially under one control—that of Messrs. Haggin, Hearst & Tevis—and under the superintendence of one man, Samuel McMaster. These corporations are—The Homestake Mining Company, owning the Homestake, Golden Star, Nettie, and other locations; The Giant and Old Abe Mining Company, including locations of those names, and in addition the Palmetto, American Flag, Gold Run, Americus, Lincoln and others; The Highland Mining Company, including locations known as the Homestake No. 2, the Highland Chief, Segregated Old Abe, Segregated Homestake, Golden Prospect and others; The Deadwood-Terra Consolidated Gold Mining Company, owning the Deadwood, Golden Terra, Ophir and other locations; The Father De Smet Consolidated Gold Mining Company, owning the location of that name, and also the Golden Gate, Justice and Belcher. Of these, the Homestake company owns two mills, one of 120 stamps, and one of 80, a narrow gauge railway with two locomotives, hoisting works and a vast amount of other machinery. The Highland company owns a mill of 120 stamps; the Deadwood-Terra two mills of 80 stamps each; the De Smet one mill of 80 stamps. The same gentlemen control the two great water corporations of the Hills—the Black Hills canal and water company, and the Wyoming and Dakota water company. To the first named we are indebted for the enterprise that supplied our city with her excellent supply of water. Within the area known as the "belt," though controlled by other parties, is the Caledonia company, owning an excellent mine and a 60-stamp mill, promising now under economical management to prove a paying property, though long a torture to its stockholders with its enormous expenses and frequent assessments. The Homestake, Deadwood-Terra and De Smet, are the only companies on this list at present

paying dividends, but I venture the prediction that the Highland will be added to the list within the year. Adjoining the "belt," perhaps I should say a part of it, are the rich deposit mines, some of which have yielded immense returns, and of which high hopes are still entertained in view of the fact that fine veins of quartz have recently been discovered in several of them under the cement. The finding of these veins leads many to hope that the extension of the great Golden Star ore body of the "belt" may yet be discovered. The prospecting for this purpose has been so slight that no fair minded person dare limit this great vein within the two mile distance I have mentioned, while many believe it will eventually be found extending far north and south from the mines known as the Homestake group. Aside from this particular section, there are mining properties in Spruce gulch, at Pennington, in Strawberry, and on Bald Mountain, claimed by their owners to carry gold in paying quantities and from which promising assays have been made. The ore differs, however, from that found at Central and Lead, and may require different treatment to save the precious metal. Then there are the mines on Elk creek, some of which have prospected well, one justifying, in the judgment of its owner, the erection of a mill, though it has not been operated to a profit; and the quartz in Bear gulch, evidently the mother of the rich placer deposits in that section. Outside of Lawrence county a number of gold mines have been discovered, which are regarded valuable, and on which expensive machinery has been erected. These are at Rochford, Altamine, Tigerville and other points in Pennington county, and at Grand Junction, Kiddville and other places in Custer county. I am informed by Henry J. Powers, Esq., that the number of stamps now erected for use in the Hills is 1,725, distributed as follows: 1,395 in Lawrence county, 220 in Pennington county, and 110 in Custer county. From the published report of the Homestake Mining Company, covering a period reaching from January 1, 1878, to September 1, 1880, I gather some very interesting details of the income from that property. I had hoped ere this to see the report promised from the Deadwood-Terra, but it has not yet been made public. Up to December 31, 1879, the gross bullion yield of the Homestake property was \$1,051,265.58. For the month of January, 1880, it was \$78,569.65. Notice now how it has steadily increased since that date: February, 1880, \$84,868.20; March, \$90,159.23; April, \$104,281.13; May, \$118,463.31; June, \$123,413.03; July, \$128,768.96; August, \$144,980.43. Total to September 1, 1880, \$1,924,769.52. The cost of mining has varied from \$1.98 down to 89 cents per ton, and the cost of milling from \$1.59 down to 64 cents in the 80-stamp mill, and from \$1.22 down to 45 cents a ton in the 120-stamp mill. The

company had declared dividends up to September 1, 1880, of \$600,000. Exclusive of dividends this company paid out from January 1, 1878, to September 1, 1880, over \$1,500,000 for labor, improvements, machinery, the purchase of property and general expenses. I need not remind you that a very large part of this was expended here and went into the permanent wealth of the country. From Mr. McMaster's very interesting report, I learn that previous to September 1, 1879, two tons per stamp in twenty-four hours, or 12,000 tons per month, was their average of ore milled, but that since that date with improved machinery they have been averaging three tons per stamp, or 16,700 tons per month. Mr. McMaster further says: "The average gross yield of the ore to June, 1879, was \$9.69 per ton. Since then it has been found of advantage to extract and mill all the rock between the walls of the veins. This has lowered the grade of the ore somewhat, but the gross amount milled has been increased in greater proportion, while the cost of mining has been correspondingly reduced. The yield of the ore from September, 1879, to February, 1880, varied from \$4.25 to \$5.60 per ton. Since that date it has been increased by the ore of higher grade extracted from the 100-foot level, and now averages \$7.95 per ton."

Our silver mines have been as yet but very little developed. The most extensive silver region is at Galena, on Bear Butte creek, where this metal has been found combined with lead, gold and other metals, and ores have been found running from \$40 to \$4,000 in silver to the ton. One mill has been erected here to treat the ores by the simple crushing process, but results, as I am informed, indicate that smelting works are essential to obtain the full yield of precious metal. Several parties have shipped of these ores to Omaha for reduction in the smelting works there, and made a handsome profit over the expense of mining, smelting and transportation. It is believed that a custom smelter, located near the mines, would be able to do a large business and reap a large profit. Beside the discoveries of silver at Galena, this ore has been found at Bald and Green Mountains, in combination with gold. The veins are not large but very rich. Two mills have been erected here, but each has suspended work on discovering from an assay of the tailings that vastly more gold and silver were escaping than were saved, and that additional machinery was absolutely necessary to render their enterprise profitable. Silver has also been found in Pennington county, on Rapid and Jim creeks, and near Sheridan.

Valuable discoveries of copper have been made in Pennington county; lead is found in many localities, and iron ore abounds throughout the Hills. Mica has been found in Custer county, existing in large plates, of excellent quality, susceptible of separa-

tion into very thin leaves without fracture. This has been shipped to the states during the past year, and there will be a large demand for it the coming season.

Gypsum exists in large quantities along the eastern foothills, between the Whitewood and Rapid creeks. Limestone of excellent quality is found here, so, too, the best of clay for brick and fire-clay for pottery.

Salt springs are found near the Wyoming line, in the Southern Hills, from which an excellent quality of salt has been obtained and supplied to our local market. Mineral springs are also found, as the sulphur springs at Boulder Park and the hot springs on a tributary of the Cheyenne river southeast of Custer City. Petroleum, or a quality of rock oil, has been known for a time to exist in the Hills, and Mr. McMaster tells me that they have one flowing well or spring of it near Jenny's stockade, which yields them an ample supply. They have taken the precaution to claim the property both under the laws relating to agricultural lands and those relating to mineral lands, and have a man also in actual possession. The oil obtained is used for lubricating purposes and gives excellent satisfaction.

Coal has been found in quantity on Hay creek, on the north-westerly edge of the Hills. It is of an excellent quality, a compromise between the bituminous and anthracite, with the good qualities of each, and is found in veins varying from four to six feet in thickness. Traces of coal have also been discovered on Cheyenne river, and on Rapid creek, and in the neighborhood of Sturgis City.

Our great forests of timber form one of the important resources of our country. Almost the entire Hills when discovered were covered with a rich growth of pine trees, and but a small part of this forest comparatively has been disturbed, though our demands have been large. The lumber used last year, as Mr. Hood estimates it (and this includes timbers used in the mines), was twenty-five million feet. Of this, the Rockerville flume alone used five million feet. The consumption this year will probably not be any greater, as no special contract of any magnitude has been suggested beyond that of the Homestake mines for eight million feet. This will probably cover about one-third of the amount of lumber that will be used this year.

Our farms and their products are another important subject in considering our resources. The area of arable land is confined mostly to the valleys and adjacent uplands, though in the midst of the Hills themselves, shut in by stalwart groves of pine timber, nestle some of the loveliest parks and garden spots to be found anywhere. In the valleys, farming operations can be carried on in many locations without irrigation, though in dry seasons this

is a valuable help, and will reward the farmer for his additional outlay and pains, by increase in the yield of his harvest. Fabulous crops, both of grains and vegetables, have been secured by this course, and where water can be obtained at so trifling an expense, he is wise who invokes its aid. The uplands will be more difficult to irrigate, perhaps, but these can be sowed in wheat and other grains that require less moisture. Our leading farm products last year, as estimated for me by Capt. C. V. Gardner, are—wheat, 82,500 bushels; oats, 218,000; barley, 6,000; rye, 2,000; potatoes, 25,000; onions, 5,000. The yield of wheat ranged from thirty to fifty bushels to the acre, and oats from thirty to seventy-five. The aggregate value of grain and vegetable products for the year 1880 he fixes at \$800,000. He believes the yield of wheat will be trebled this year, and of all other products doubled. Of stock on our plains, he estimates there are 100,000 head of cattle, and 10,000 to 12,000 head of sheep. Last year was the first in which grain was sown to any extent. The first grist mill was erected and ready for running in the fall, located at Spearfish. This has done a splendid business the present winter, and rumor says has made its proprietors a handsome profit. A second was erected at Crook City, but had only begun work when it was burned down. To show the extent to which parties have sought to obtain government title to their lands, I submit the following figures kindly furnished me by Dr. A. S. Stewart, Register of the United States land office here. The office was opened July 2, 1877. Since that date there have been 1,052 pre-emption filings, amounting to 168,720 acres; 230 homestead entries, amounting to 36,800 acres; 140 timber culture entries, amounting to 22,400 acres; 72 cash entries—4,500 acres; 7 desert land entries, aggregating 3,500 acres; 5 Valentine scrip locations, covering 200 acres, and 14 soldiers' claims—2,240 acres, in all 245,360 acres. This is not probably a fourth of the land actually occupied and claimed by settlers. There have been 58 townships surveyed in the district, of which only 38 have been returned; the remainder it is expected will be returned this spring. The office further reports 186 mineral applications; 311 adverses filed; 80 mineral entries made.

My tables of statistics could be made much fuller, and materials are accessible for the work. But my fondness for figures has a limit and so has the strength of your patience. Should I offer to extend the details, I fear you might interrupt me as once a good old mother in Israel interrupted the preacher. He had reached thirteenthly and remarked: "Now, my dearly beloved, this opens up to us another new and inviting field of inquiry." The old lady remembered the Sunday dinner, the turkey getting badly overdone, and devoutly exclaimed: "Put up the bars, good Lord! put up the bars!" If you could ask more statistics, look around you!

In our fifth year of settlement—less than four years since our organization into counties, and ours is the wealthiest and most populous county in the territory. We found a wilderness and cleared a place for habitation. We have taken from the gulches and the mountains wealth to pay for labor; we have found at hand the clay for brick, the pine trees for lumber, and out of these materials built our towns. No better illustration is afforded anywhere of the skill and ingenuity of man. "There is nothing great in this world but man, there is nothing great in man but mind." He found materials in nature's great storehouse, but he was the master, they his slaves. He found the land wild and inhabited by savages—lo! the change! The great stores, the busy banks, the restaurants, the hotels, stand where a few years ago the tangled underbrush gave shelter to wild beasts and creeping reptiles. The morning whistles in the great stamp mills, the school and church bells ringing from the hillsides, have supplanted the wild yell of the Indian. The newspaper, the great modern missionary, is abroad in our midst, and eight of them—five daily—take note of our doings and report us to the outside world. The telegraph and telephone are ours, and by another year a railroad will be added. These are our statistics! This is our civilization! Withal our neighbors in the states may enjoy some advantages we do not, may live in the midst of culture, in a region of accumulated wealth, yet would you change places with them? Would you go back to the quiet life, so poor in experience, as the old past you left in your old home? Nay, rather tarry here, amid these mountains, full of the romance of promise, the mysteries of illimitable possibility, where opportunity—a goddess shy in the older communities, and coy and hard to win—extends a friendly hand on hill-top and in vale, and fairly leads us to the summits of success.

I pass now to a consideration of our future. I want to assure you that in that future I have unbounded faith. I am not of those who easily lose courage, and with the first shadow of dull times, drop all and flee to a new camp. I believe in the virtue of holding on. And I state it as my solemn conviction to-night, that a great future awaits this country, and a great success will be the reward of those who have patience to labor and wait.

As a basis of some calculations I desire to make of our future gold fields, let me quote again from Mr. McMaster's report: "The developments in the mine are almost wholly confined to the northern portion of the Homestake and Golden Star locations; the remaining portion of the property is practically unexplored, though it is known to contain valuable bodies of ore. * * * The vertical shaft is now down 250 feet. At this depth a drift will be run to the incline shaft for air and the formation regularly cross-cut, forming the 200-foot level. * * * On the 100-foot

level, the Golden Star vein is now exposed by the developments 435 feet in length with a width of from 135 to 245 feet. * * * The floor of this stope, 300 feet in length, is in massive ore, and the vertical shaft passing through the hanging wall at this level is sunk 105 feet in the vein. * * * The amount of ore mined and milled to June 1, 1879, was 52,470 tons. During the past fifteen months [from June 1, 1879, to September 1, 1880, the date of this report], 225,813 tons of ore have been crushed in the two mills, making the total amount of ore extracted and milled to date, 278,283 tons. The quantity of ore extracted from the tramway level is 188,000 tons, and the amount actually in sight is estimated at 140,000 tons. The quantity of ore extracted from between the tramway and the 100-foot levels is 90,282 tons, and the amount actually in sight is estimated at 304,540 tons. Thus we have estimated 444,540 tons of ore in sight above the 100-foot level, sufficient to supply the 200 stamps at the increased crushing capacity of 16,700 tons per month for more than two years. The gross value of ore in sight above the tramway level I would estimate at \$5 per ton, or \$700,000; and that between the tramway and the 100-foot levels, at \$7.50 per ton, or \$2,284,050—a total in sight above the 100-foot level of \$2,984,050. The net yield, deducting the average cost of mining and milling, \$1,881,590. Prospecting drifts are being rapidly pushed ahead in the course of the ore body on the 100-foot level, and it is anticipated that the quantity of ore in sight in this part of the mine will soon be considerably increased. All indications on this level are favorable to a continuation of the Golden Star ore body in depth. The walls are still diverging, the dip of the hanging wall being 51 degs., while that of the foot wall is 60 to 65 degs. The floor of the stope is in good ore throughout, and the vertical shaft has penetrated the vein to the 200-foot level, the material passed through prospecting regularly. Drifts have been run from this stope to the north along the hanging wall for 130 feet and on the foot wall for 80 feet in good ore. The south end of the stope, 135 feet wide, is all in ore, an extent of 435 feet on the course of the vein, while from the croppings at the north end of the open cut to the 200-foot level, this ore body has been proved through a vertical depth of 300 feet. The exploration and opening of the 200-foot level will be completed during the coming year, ready for a systematic extracting of 500 tons of ore per day, and I defer estimating the ore in sight below the 100-foot level until the result of this work can be obtained. It may safely be assumed, from the data given, as at least equal in magnitude and value to that of the level above." I have quoted at some length because I find here the most reliable information, showing the development and yield of our paying mines of which I have any knowledge—that is, taking this report

of one mining property as an index of the others on the "belt"—and because from these data we can make rational estimates for the future. The yield of July, 1880, you remember from the report, was \$129,000 in round numbers, of August \$145,000. It has not fallen short of that since. I would rather feel justified in believing, as I read Mr. McMaster's cautious reference to the developments on the 200-foot level, that the monthly yield of the Homestake property from 200 stamps during the year 1881, will be from \$180,000 to \$200,000. There can be no doubt of the same relative results from the Highland, Deadwood-Terra and De Smet. Placing the Homestake, with 200 stamps, at \$200,000 per month, this would give us from the Highland \$120,000, the Deadwood-Terra \$160,000, and the De Smet \$80,000,—or a total from the four properties of \$560,000 a month, or in round numbers \$7,000,000 a year. Add to this the yield of the Caledonia, also on the "belt," the valuable mines contiguous, both of cement and quartz, which I shall not undertake to name,—lest in my ignorance I place some less worthy of mention above those more deserving,—and it is safe to say that for the coming year Lawrence county alone will produce in gold bullion \$9,000,000. And this will increase in 1882 and ensuing years. Looking into that future, too, let us hope that the mother quartz may be found whence came the royal nuggets of Potato, Bear and Nigger gulches; that the rich veins in Spruce, so firmly held by their owners, and gradually advancing in value, may be milled by some one to a profit; that the fabulously rich ores of Bald Mountain may be brought into subjection, and their treasures extracted; that the sanguine predictions of patient and long-suffering prospectors may be fulfilled in the development of paying gold mines at Pennington, Strawberry, Elk Creek and Galena; that the long-promised bed-rock flume may be opened to scrape Whitewood and Deadwood gulches; and lastly, that the extension of the great belt vein may be found, north and south of where it is now worked, proving it to be not a Golden Star alone, fixed in a narrow limit, but a stellar way, a golden circlet, stretching across the Hills, like a coronet on nature's brow. And with all these, with the increase of machinery, larger mills and more of them, railroads that diminish the cost of material and transportation,—and who can estimate our wealth or the ratio of its multiplication? Nor, in anticipating our future, should I overlook the Southern Hills,—whereof I feel myself almost a part, from the substantial contributions I made to the ditches and gopher holes of that region in 1877,—where a band of patient, long-enduring miners have staid through evil and good report, disdaining all belt theories and waiting a good time coming for their own region, never wavering in their faith that it is bound to come. The ores of the Grand Junction, Old Bill, Atlantic,

Penobscot, Cross and other mines in Custer county, have paid when run in small mills, they may be relied on to do better when worked in mills of greater capacity. The phenomenal richness of ores found in the King Solomon, Bengal Tiger, Queen Bee and other mines in Pennington county, although not continuous or in large body, induces a belief in the eventual discovery of larger bodies that will yield ample returns. The recent very valuable discoveries in the Minnesota, near Rochford, confirm the hope that it and the Stand-by, Charter Oak, Alta Lodi, and other properties in that section, will prove dividend-paying in the near future. Then there is the problem of mining the gulches and bars of Rapid, Spring and Battle creeks, and the great Rockerville basin—to be practically tested this year, when, if successful, a splendid field will be opened for capital and labor for many years to come. The mines of the Southern Hills suffer in some instances the inconvenience of being far from water, but this can be obviated, and if water can not be carried to the mines to operate large mills near at hand, then the mills and the ore may go to the water, and gigantic mills be constructed on Rapid creek, with its vast and never-failing supply of water, prepared to reduce ores at a mere nominal price per ton, with narrow gauge railways running round to the mines, carrying ore to the mills. In the days of cheaper machinery and reduced expense of production, who ventures to say that the millions of tons of ore running from \$1 to \$5 per ton, may not then be reduced to a profit, and the owners of mines and mills alike reap a great reward?

I have given great prominence to our gold resources because they are the best developed and afford the fullest data for calculation. Yet there is excellent ground for believing that this year will not pass without witnessing the erection of a smelter in Galena for the treatment of its rich silver ores. The great wonder is that this has not been done long ago. There is no investment now offered that would be so sure of profit. That ores from that region are shipped to Omaha, paying the enormous cost of transportation, and still paying well, indicates what a custom smelter could do, erected on the ground. Without competition it could virtually control the price of ore, purchasing at its own figures, of course not to exceed Omaha prices and freight added. If home capital do not accept this opportunity, and construct these needed smelting works, foreign capital will, so soon as the subject is properly brought to its notice. With the coming of spring there is great activity in the silver camps. I am glad to learn that the litigation in which the Florence Mining and Smelting Company was involved has been settled, and there is favorable prospect of their beginning work again soon. The Portland company is bringing in additional machinery for its mill at Bald Mountain, and I believe it is the

intention of the Milwaukee and Black Hills Company to get further apparatus for theirs. This mining property, if assays can be considered at all reliable, is very valuable, but hitherto they have been unable by the plain mill treatment to save the precious metal. It is believed that by roasting the ores, or by some species of dry milling, satisfactory results may be reached. Nor are we of the Hills without some of the boasted carbonates which have made Leadville rich and famous. Although not of high grade, carbonates are found as I am told, in quantity about Galena, and in some other sections of the Hills. Altogether we may reasonably hope for an early development of our silver interests, and that silver mining may soon become one of our important industries.

Our other mineral resources will receive their due share of attention. Copper, lead, iron and coal may yet all be mined here to profit, or their ores used in the reduction of others. Enterprising parties are canvassing the propriety of boring in the vicinity of the region of flowing oil in the belief that more than one stream may be found. Capitalists are considering the question of organizing on an appropriate scale for the care and control of the salt properties and manufacture of salt in large quantities. So there are parties projecting the development of our mica mines into a more productive industry and the shipment of greater amounts of this material, yearly growing in importance with the progress of American manufacture. Our gypsum beds will be utilized, and eventually found to be very good property. Ambitious speculators are predicting the day when popular health resorts will be located at our mineral springs, and these with our dry climate and rare atmosphere, enable us to dispute with Colorado the place of the American sanitarium.

The fuel question grows in importance, as the number of mills multiplies, our population increases, and the demands of consumers for these and building purposes and timbering mines advance accordingly. To supply the want, so far at least as the mining demand goes, the great Homestake corporations have undertaken a narrow gauge railway enterprise, the road to begin at the great mills in Lead City and extend thence south toward Custer City, tapping the rich bodies of timber known to exist in the Central and Southern Hills. Mr. McMaster, the superintendent, has advertised for bids and intends to contract at once for twelve miles of this road, extending to Elk creek, and have it constructed before the close of the season. The existence of the large coal bodies on Hay creek, northwesterly from here, and the feeling that sooner or later we must have coal for fuel, has led to the organization of many local railway schemes with the coal beds for their objective point. The prospect is now fair that such a road will be built,

running from Lead City through Terraville and Central to Deadwood, and thence down Whitewood and around the foothills to Redwater and Hay creek. Extending as it would to the coal fields, and virtually securing control of them, finding plenty to do in transporting coal to a ready market, tapping also on the way a magnificent body of timber on Whitewood creek, and getting the carrying of freight from the foothills, which is estimated to have been about 15,000 tons (30,000,000 pounds) last year, with a large local business from the farming communities, and in freight and passenger traffic between our three towns here in the gulch, such an enterprise can not fail to pay well the enterprising gentlemen who shall venture to build and operate it.

With the increase of the number of developed and paying mines, and the construction of more mills, our town will of course grow, and the demand for food and supplies enhance the value and importance of our farms. We are exceedingly favored in the near proximity of so rich farming lands, and these are an important element in estimating our resources and forecasting our future. Eight hundred thousand dollars for the value of grains and vegetables is no insignificant figure for the third year of the valleys' settlement and the first year of the greater part. Add to this the hay crop, and the increase of stock, and it will easily be swelled to over a million. The magnificent yield of wheat, exceeding in average to the acre the famous farms of northern Dakota, will soon attract capital hither to invest in this industry, and thousands of acres be found capable of producing this cereal that are now not sown at all. Our own people begin to realize its importance, and suspecting the profits of the Spearfish mill to have been very large, are preparing to erect at least two others the coming year. We may not engage soon in the shipment of flour to other localities, but as our population grows, those who manufacture it here will find a ready market.

Our great plains have been alluded to as furnishing excellent pasturage for stock. Our climate, too, seems favorable, and the rapid increase in cattle and the location of a number of leading stock growers in our midst, indicate that substantial attractions are found here that do not exist elsewhere. Two years ago we had scarcely a herd of cattle; now along the south and north fork of the Cheyenne and their tributaries, on all sides of the Hills, the best stock ranches are taken and occupied. And this cold and stormy winter, that has led to the starvation of such quantities of cattle in Colorado, Nebraska, Wyoming and Montana, finds our owners comparatively cheerful in the belief, founded upon careful computation, that they have not lost over five per cent at the outside, some placing it as low as two. With the advent of railroads

from the east, this cattle business will become still more important and profitable.

There are other resources I might allude to, but I think I have mentioned all the more important, unless it be our great water power, found in such streams as the Spearfish, the Rapid and the forks of the Cheyenne—the water ample in volume, and of abundant fall to supply the power for a large amount of machinery. The day is not distant far when manufactures may flourish in the valleys, and the music of the stamps pounding out the precious gold be echoed by the spindles and the hum of busy industries of a hundred kinds that will give employment to labor and add to our section's wealth.

Altogether, I ask you, gentlemen of the Board of Trade, citizens of Deadwood, is not the outlook auspicious? We have had a dull winter, but the spring is near at hand, and already the pulse of business beats with the promise of better times. The confidence of our business men in the permanence of our city is evinced by the cordial liberality with which they subscribed to the erection of a grist mill in this city, raising in a few hours a bonus of \$5,000 for its construction. I am happy to announce to you that the Deadwood flouring mill is an established fact, and that by November 1, of the present year, it will be ready to grind. They have further talked of a hotel project, until the proprietors of hotels already established have been induced to comprehend the situation, enlarge their boundaries, and assume dimensions and conveniences appropriate to our growing metropolitan rank. We have an excellent system of water-works, volunteer fire companies that we will set against the world for promptness in movement, courage in emergency and fidelity to duty. Now let us have light, either gas or electricity, or both. Let us have a government assay office, and more manufacturing institutions, more fine business houses and residences, more public buildings, schools and churches—and ere long a building belonging to this Board of Trade, with an exchange hall, a public library, and a museum of art, to breathe beneficent influences through the community of the future. Do not smile at my project—it may not be Utopian as it seems. You, business men of Deadwood, are the conservators of the public weal. You, the successful men of a community, are the strong pillars of its support. It is the unsuccessful men, the failures in life, that are society's foes and criminals. The Deadwood Board of Trade, representing as I trust it always may, the best class of our business men, may prove the heart whence vital energy shall spring into all the channels of trade and traffic. And as industry is moralizing, while idleness leads to vice and crime, this Board may thus become a great conservative force in our city. And what better monument could it build than the

edifice of which I speak—a hall of its own, a public exchange, the nucleus of a public library, and a museum of art? We may congratulate ourselves that we are at last a city with a corporate government of our own, which can provide efficient sanitary regulations in these days of danger from planetary perihelia, Mother Shipton's prophesies, and Professors Tice and Vennor's predictions, which can establish better safeguards against fire, Macadamize streets, build sidewalks, and regulate local affairs generally much better than could be done under the county government alone. Our city school system has been incorporated, too, which is bound to give a great impulse to the course of public education in our midst. No nation can enjoy security in the present that is not planning for its future; no community can perpetuate its prosperity that fails to educate its children. We have our beginning made, our foundation laid, let us build a splendid edifice. Excellent public schools are maintained at many points throughout the Hills, and at Spearfish an academy has been inaugurated, which, if successful in securing promised foreign aid, may bloom into a college. The townsite bill, passed at the recent session of the territorial legislature, dedicates all lots vacant at the time of entry of a town to the school fund of such town, to be held in trust for school purposes. These may become in our cities and towns the germ of an endowment, and with the taxes cheerfully contributed provide for maintaining a splendid system of public schools—the great American system, the college of the people—where the children of the rich and the poor meet together on the great plane of equal rights and equal opportunities, heirs of the same proud citizenship, candidates for the same high destiny.

The spring comes full of promise for Deadwood and the Black Hills. Our resources are infinite, the means for their development multiplying, the amount of outside aid constantly increasing. This season is sure to witness the construction of a narrow gauge railway in the Hills, possibly of two. And these, as I believe, will be but the beginning of a system of such roads extending throughout the Hills. Nor will it be many months more until we shall find ourselves connected by rail with the states, a great mid-station on one or more of the trunk lines reaching toward the Nation's Public Park, that marvel of marvels, destined ere the close of this century to be the fashionable health and pleasure resort of the world. In that day, who dares predict what may be our rank, our population, our prosperity? When the mysteries of the "lower levels" shall be revealed, when the cheapened cost of machinery and labor shall solve the problem of our low grade ores, and they be mined and milled at a profit: when not only our gold, but silver, copper and lead ores shall be reduced and

their value extracted : when our farms shall be rich in their harvests of golden grain, our cattle upon a thousand hills roam fat and free, our manufactures flourish in the vales, our public institutions, schools, churches, lift their domes and spires, and a splendid civilization be ours.

Ere that day, we hope that our time of service as a ward of the nation may have come to an end, and our career as an independent state begin—the youngest of the sisterhood, but in resources, in promise, none richer, none fairer than she.

Toward the bright future I have ventured to sketch, I direct your hope, your ambition, that catching inspiration from the view, you may be more courageous in the present, ready to grasp the hand of opportunity wherever offered, whether she be clad in the rich garb of fortune or the plainer garments of toil, and following her lead, resolve to overcome all difficulties and make a way to victory. God made no grander creation than human life, and where has He opened finer fields for its development than here, where the great waves of population, genius, enterprise, from the Atlantic and Pacific meet in a rising tide? You remember the words of the great Napoleon to his brave army of infantry, drawn up in hollow square on the plains of Egypt, to meet the assaults of the famed Mameluke cavalry—"From the summits of yonder pyramids forty centuries are looking down upon you, waiting the result!" So, to-day, from the summit of our nation's first century, thousands of curious, anxious eyes, are gazing as we build up society on this far frontier and organize a new state for the American Union. Let us accept the responsibility which their solicitude and our own consciences impose. Let us do our whole duty—working to develop the vast resources of our section, and to earn for it wealth, honor and renown,—that we may present to the nation for a new state, a people proud of their success, who love liberty, respect the majesty of the law, dignify and ennoble toil, and are prepared to swear that while they have power to prevent it, "government of the people, by the people and for the people, shall not perish from the face of the earth."



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